FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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GOV. MOREHEAD AND BEAUFORT HARBOR.—The connection of Gov. Morehead with Beaufort Harbor has of late been the subject of considerable discussion in the newspapers. As a matter of justice to one who has rendered most valuable services to the State, we publish the following letters, which appeared in the last Salisbury Watchman:

GREENSBORO', Aug. 1st, 1853.

To the Carolina Watchman:

I find in your paper of the 28th July, a communication, signed "Yadkin," relative to the survey about to be made, under the direction of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road, from Goldsborough to Beaufort Harbor.

In that communication I am thus noticed:—"But it says, that the President of the North Carolina Rail Road is interested at some one of those points. While my confidence in him, is such, in the discharge of a public duty, that I believe he will not intentionally let his private interests overrule the paramount interests of the public in this matter, yet he should guard against doing the State injustice, from any fear of censure, because the place in which he may have an interest may turn out, upon a full examination to be the location for the Road."

Having been thus publicly referred to, and in a connection and manner to which I have no right to take exception, I must ask permission, through the same channel, your valuable paper, to submit a few words of explanation, by which I hope the apprehensions of Yadkin, and all others, will be allayed, so far as I am connected with that survey.

For years past, my attention has been directed to the immeasurable value, to North Carolina, of the Great Harbor of Beaufort; and my surprise was, that so little regard was paid to its importance, by those, who knew it better than I did, or resided in its immediate vicinity.

Some eighteen months since, I sent a friend to examine the Harbor, who commenced negotiations for our interest in the lands at Shepperd's Point, which eventuated in a purchase by me of my interest, in October last—long before the Bill was introduced into the Legislature, under which the survey is about to be made, and when no one knew that such a survey would be ordered, or if ordered, that I would be connected therewith.

I suppose no one, not even "Yadkin," would expect, or require me to abandon that interest, because I may be placed in a delicate position respecting it, thereto, by the subsequent action of the Legislature.

I do not complain, that "Yadkin" has directed the attention to the importance of this survey so pointedly at myself. My views as to the connection of a Rail Road with that Harbor, were most fully expressed, in Internal Improvement Meetings held by the members of the last Legislature, and before the Act authorizing the survey, was passed.

I not only do not object, but approve of the interest manifested by "Yadkin," or that may be hereafter manifested by any other citizen in this survey.

That our citizens may see the course that I deemed it my duty to pursue, before the publication of "Yadkin's" communication, I must ask the publication of the following letter in reply to one addressed to me, dated 29th June, from a gentleman interested in the location of one of the points referred to by "Yadkin."

Yours respectfully,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

[COPY OF LETTER.]
GREENSBORO', 4th July, 1853.

———, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 29th ult., is at hand, in which you say, "that we should have an understanding about the laying out our lands at Beaufort Harbor, and also to fix the terminus of one of the projected Rail Roads there, to our mutual advantage."

The first matter to be looked to, is, *not our mutual advantage, but the great interests of the State.* And if any point in that Harbor, shall prove, upon examination to have better water, and be more accessible, than Shepperd's Point, in which I have some interest, I shall disregard Shepperd's Point, and go for the other.

We can have, if we will, a great city at some point on the Harbor, but the counter interests of individuals, I fear, will defeat the *public interest*, and thus cripple all exertions to make a great city. So far as I am concerned and interested, I am determined to throw no obstacle in the way.

From the examination I have given the Harbor, and the information I could obtain, I am inclined to say, that the point of land to which you refer, is the place for the best accessible water.—But it may not be; and I am unwilling, until a thorough examination of the Harbor is made, to do any act, that may prejudge, or prejudice the correct decision of the question, where the great Central Rail Road should terminate, or rather the extension, from Goldsboro', should terminate.

Besides, it appears to me to be altogether premature to be fixing the terminus of a Rail Road, whose stock is not, and may never be taken, or when taken, its stockholders may wholly disregard any action I may take.

For these reasons I must respectfully decline acting in the matter at this time.

Very respectfully, yr. obt. servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1853.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns the following article from the Wilmington Journal. It is evidence of the great change—change for the better—in the opinions of the Locofoco party.—The same change in opinion is gradually taking place on the tariff and distribution; and we doubt not, that a few years hence, we shall be told that protective tariffs, Land distribution, and internal improvements have *always* been good democratic doctrine.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

THE INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.

Railroads and other modes of Internal Improvement produce moral effects quite as perceptible and even more important than their commercial advantages in the way of the appreciation of property. Whatever old fogies may say to the contrary, we have seen enough to convince us that the moral tone of any community keeps pace, in a great measure, with the feeling of self-respect and pride of character among its members, and that this self-respect and pride of character depends, in a great degree, upon the chances of advancement—of bettering one's condition—of getting on in the world by the exercise of industry and economy; take away these incentives, and our word for it, the virtues dependant upon them will wane and wither—give it, and they will take a fresh start. And, besides all this, there are to be taken into the account the increased facilities of communication with the great world, and the chances of obtaining information and education, along with increased ability to pay for them.

We claim to know something of the Western Counties of our State, and we can bear witness to the improved look of things, and tone of the people produced by the forward steps which North Carolina has taken in the career of Internal Improvement. The increased value of property has brought with it an increased feeling of respectability—a desire for improvement—an abandonment of that aimless lassitude which is the mother of idleness and vice. There may be such things as the primitive communities that we read about in books, especially of poetry, but we must confess that we have never been able to find much marked character for good without a certain amount of energy and ambition in the individual, nor can these be properly developed without an opening for their exercise. The want of this energy, or of the opportunity for its development, has been the leading defect of character in the masses of many of our far Western Counties, as it would be, and is, of all communities similarly situated. Cheap and efficient modes of intercommunication with the great world are the means calculated to bringing into light and action the sterling qualities of the people. Even their prospective construction has already produced a marked change.

EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—The Salisbury Whig mentions the sale of a house and a half acre lot in that town for $3,405—sold six months since for $1,910, and taxed before the commencement of the Rail Road at a valuation of $700!

MR. SOULE AND CUBA.—The fillibustering Minister to Spain was complimented on Friday night last by his brother fillibusters in New York, with a serenade and torch light procession.

The flags of the United States and of "free Cuba," were borne side by side. A number of large lanterns, on which were inscriptions and stars, were carried in the procession. The first transparency was inscribed:

"Pierce—Cuba—Soule."

Then came:

"Free Thought and Free Speech for the Cubans."

And the following verse:

"'Tis no flight of Fancy
For Cuba must be
And 'tis written by Fate—
The Isle great and Free."

After this followed the mottoes:

"Young America and Young Cuba."

"Oh pray, ye doomed Tyrants!
Your fate's not afar:
A dread Order now watches you—
It is 'The Lone Star.'"

"Cuba must and shall be Free."

"The Antilles flower—
The true KEY OF THE GULF—
Must be plucked from the crown
Of the OLD SPANISH WOLF."

The last transparency showed the effigy of a tombstone inscribed:

"Lopez—Crittenden—Aguero—Armentero. They and their companions are not forgotten."

The procession having arrived at Mr. Soule's Hotel, one of the fillibusters made an Address, to which Mr. Soule replied at some length, in terms very complimentary to those who had gotten up the affair, and encouraging them in their designs!

With the Richmond Times, we concur in saying, "that the part which Mr. Soule plays in this fillibustering demonstration deserves the severest reprehension. He, the accredited Minister of the United States to the Court of Spain, is surrounded on the eve of his departure on his ostensibly friendly mission by a lawless faction, whose avowed aim is the forcible dismemberment of the Spanish empire. These men greet him as one of themselves, and proclaim in his hearing the outrageous and piratical sentiment, that Cuba "must be plucked from the crown of the Old Spanish Wolf." They warn the rulers of Spain that they are watched by the Order of the "Lone Star," a well known buccaneering clique in this country, who, in flagrant defiance of the laws of the United States have, for some two or three years past, been encouraging marauding expeditions against Cuba. And, yet our Minister has not one word of rebuke for these sentiments, or their authors. On the contrary, his language may be fairly interpreted, as approving the designs of these fillibusters, and as conveying a pledge to aid in carrying them out.

It would have been bad enough for any prominent public man of our country thus to have given aid, comfort and encouragement to the lawless people who are seeking to compass the acquisition of Cuba by fraud and violence, but the act becomes doubly and peculiarly reprehensible, when perpetrated by an official personage, who has just been appointed to represent our country at the Spanish Court."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Journal of Commerce publishes tables showing the imports and the exports at New York, from which we learn, that contrary to all expectation, the imports for the last month have far exceeded those of any month since New York became a port of entry. Its tables show the imports of July 1851 to have been $14,506,050—of July 1852, $12,942,257—of July 1853, $20,078,507, an increase since 1852 of $7,136,250, *nearly sixty per cent.*

For the first seven months of 1851, the imports were $86,895,407—of 1852, $74,237,884—of 1853, $117,915,030, an increase since 1852 of $43,677,146!

The exports for July 1851, exclusive of specie, were $3,474,735—of 1852, $3,312,031—of 1853, $5,643,350, an increase since 1852 of only $2,168,615.

For the first seven months of 1851, the exports, exclusive of specie, were $28,284,661—of 1852, $28,398,648—of 1853, $33,804,097, an increase of only $5,405,449.

The Custom House receipts for the first seven months of 1851, were $20,211,065 72—of 1852, $17,191,400 06—of 1853, $25,807,436 65.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—It is now stated that G. A. Henry, Whig, is elected Governor of Tennessee over Andrew Johnson, Loco. In the Nashville District, Gen. Zollicoffer, editor of the Nashville Whig is elected to Congress.

In Alabama, John A. Winston, Dem., is elected Governor, without organized opposition. Jas. Abercrombie, Whig, and S. W. Harris, George S. Houston, and W. R. W. Cobb, Locos, elected to Congress. Several Districts to hear from.

KICKING THE DEAD LION.—The Wilmington Journal in the course of an article upon the result of the election in the Wake District, says:

"One thing is now evident, of which we here at a distance had no means of judging—Mr. Lewis was evidently a weak and unpopular candidate, and this foisting themselves upon the party by unpopular or incompetent men, is the difficulty against which Conventions were intended to provide."

The Journal is wasting powder upon Mr. Lewis who ought not to be blamed for the result of the election. Mr. Lewis, we believe, merely announced himself as *a* Democratic candidate. The Standard and the Raleigh Clique saddled him upon the party as the regular nominee. Kick *them* Mr. Journal; the *people* have already kicked Mr. Lewis.

POKING FUN AT THE STANDARD.—A Locofoco paper up west, a few days ago *before the election*, published the following paragraph:

"The Standard is too well known to require commendation from us; but we must express our gratification at the course it has pursued in reference to the Congressional election in its own district. *Holden is a very prudent, cautious man, but when he does strike somebody feels the blow; and we rather guess Venable thinks as we do on that subject.*"

The "prudent, cautious Holden" has doubtless learned before this, that "striking" is a game at which two can play; for the returns from the Wake District look as if Venable had used the "knock down argument." He has "*disorganized*" the organ most effectually.

YELLOW FEVER.—We regret to learn from the Charleston Courier that Col. Bliss, the son-in-law and Secretary of the late President Taylor, died of yellow fever, on Friday last, at Pascagoula, La.

In New Orleans, the deaths for the week ending July 30, were 880, of which 692 were by yellow fever. On Sunday, July 31, the deaths were 142; on Monday, Aug. 1, 142; on Tuesday, 135; on Wednesday, 146; total for the four days, 565, of which 475 were from yellow fever.

The present population of New Orleans, is estimated to be less than 100,000, and the ratio of mortality is said to be unprecedented in the history of the country.

RE-PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. of New York for the July Numbers of their re-publications of Blackwood and the Westminster Review. The 37th volume of the American edition of each of these works commences with the July number.

Messrs. Scott & Co. also publish the London, Edinburgh and North British Quarterlies—subscription price for all, $10.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 27th July.

Cotton was firm at Liverpool, and flour had advanced from sixpence to a shilling per barrel.

The Kosta affair remained in *statu quo*. The ship St. Louis had departed from Smyrna, and two Austrian frigates had arrived there.

The Turkish question was considered as settled, though the assent of the Emperor of Russia had not been received. It was, however, daily expected.

A Vienna despatch of the 22d mentions the discovery of a conspiracy there, which had led to the arrest of forty-seven persons.

The difficulties between Austria and Switzerland were nearly settled.

It is reported that Great Britain is negotiating with Denmark to obtain the command of the entrance to the Baltic in case of a war with Russia.

The Chinese Empire, it is said, has been divided, Nankin being independent of the Tartar dynasty. A rising was feared at Canton.

We published a few days since a letter from Hon. R. H. Stanton, Loco, of Kentucky, stating that if re-elected to Congress, he could make a great deal of money. We learn from the N. Y. Express that he was Chairman of the Building Committee in the last Congress. Perhaps the connection of the honorable gentleman with that committee may account for the tremendous frauds of which the contractors were accused during the last session? Will the Union explain?

We are glad to see that the Whigs of Kentucky have balked his future Congressional speculations.

INFLUENCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE "ORGAN!"

"We are assured that Mr. Lewis is rapidly gaining in Orange, and the prospect is that *he will lead Mr. Venable in that County.*"—*Standard.*

ORANGE.—Venable 767, Lewis 126!

"We think we know something of the feelings and intentions of the Wake Democracy, and we have no hesitation in expressing the belief *that Wake will give Lewis two votes to one over Venable.*"—*Standard.*

WAKE.—Lewis 643, Venable 642.

"We have just seen two intelligent and leading Democrats of Johnston, who say that they know of NO Venable men in that County, and that Lewis must poll almost the *entire Democratic vote.*"—*Standard.*

JOHNSTON.—Lewis 588, Venable 256.

"From Warren our intelligence is *most cheering.* We learn that strong men have taken the field for Mr. Lewis, and the calculation of one of these gentlemen is that *he will lead Mr. Venable in that County at least one hundred votes.*"
Standard.

WARREN.—Venable 573, Lewis 151!

"Franklin, we are assured, on the best authority, will give Mr. Lewis *between three and four hundred majority over Mr. V.*; and Nash—glorious old Nash—will roll up for him *not less than four hundred majority.*"—*Standard.*

FRANKLIN.—Lewis 496, Venable 275.

NASH.—Venable 572, Lewis 133!!

"We hear that in Granville he is also GAINING! and that Mr. Venable cannot poll there *more than half the votes claimed for him by his friends.*"
Standard.

GRANVILLE.—Venable 1047, Lewis 31!!!!

"Within the last day or so we have heard *from all the Counties in the District*, and the weight of information is MOST DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF MR. LEWIS."—*Standard.*

THE DISTRICT.—Rogers 1,202, Venable 1-,132, Lewis 2,448!

We have nothing to say however.—*Ral. Reg.*

"GIRAFFE"—IANA.

"We would ask the Standard, just for information, if, some two months or more since, a caucus of the faithful was not held in this City, at which a CERTAIN DIGNITARY *happened* (not designedly) to be present, when it was determined to run W. W. Holden for Congress? And did not letters, to that effect, go from this City, to different portions of the District."

Who, we ask, can blame His Excellency for a solicitude in behalf of his organ-grinder—his *fidus Achates?* Not we, most assuredly. *De jure* and *de facto*—recollect that!

"Did the Editor of the Standard, or any of his friends, say, that the Giraffe had taken the wrong step—that "the thing was fixed"—Holden was to go to Congress, and the Editor of this paper was to be employed as co-Editor of the Standard?"

And now, ladies and gentlemen, we will exhibit the "Giraffe"—an animal that changes its spots and pokes its head where it is not wanted—an animal, in fine, that goes for "provender" and Venable.—*Standard.*

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, we trot out for your inspection, W. W. Holden, the man, who, when about to buy out the North Carolina Standard, asked a gentleman in this City, then a merchant, and now a merchant, "what shall I do with my Whiggery?"—*Giraffe.*

"Can any body tell the reason why the "Standard" contains so many *sensible* articles during the time that intervenes between the Courts of surrounding Counties?"

"It is truly amusing to witness the writhings of the "Standard." Whipped and defeated, at every turn, he stoops to low and vulgar abuse. We don't know what he will do, after the election. His candidate defeated—his influence gone—and he a cosmopolite in the political world."

But what does the following mean? What's in the wind now, pray?

"*The great press of advertising matter* on our columns urges us to *spread* out a little—being, already sufficiently tall; and we now give notice, that, in the course of a few weeks—just as soon as we can order *more* type, and have our title head lengthened, the Animal will appear in dimensions *precisely the size of the N. C. Standard.*"

Does the "Giraffe" resume its neutrality, now that the election is over, or not? That's the question.—*Raleigh Register.*

PRECINCT VOTES.
ROBESON COUNTY.

	Congress.		S. C. C.		C. C. C.	
	Ashe.	Leak.	McMillan.	Sutherland.	Howell.	Leitch.
Lumberton,	227	92	267	53	231	97
White House,	42	30	52	30	61	16
Philadelphus,	5	21	19	11	7	22
Red Banks,	6	75	18	66	20	65
Alford's,	4	115	15	105	20	105
Britt's,	13	5	16	0	18	0
Sterling's Mills,	76	11	77	10	88	4
Howellsville,	82	4	86	0	80	4
Lumber Bridge,	39	26	55	12	46	23
St. Paul's,	49	42	74	17	62	29
McPhoul's,	53	77	92	41	87	46
	596	498	771	345	720	411
	498		345		411	
Majorities,	98		426		309	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Congress.		S. C. C.		C. C. C.	
	Kerr.	Rencher.	Knight.	Leach.	McLennan.	McRae.
Rock Spring,	66	21	48	44	63	26
Bruton's,	47	0	23	30	33	18
Diffie's,	65	0	22	71	39	49
Bean's,	83	3	34	60	61	37
Fork,	106	0	52	50	66	37
Zion,	60	0	56	2	27	31
Mount Gilead,	118	0	87	41	51	67
Troy,	82	12	61	38	68	32
	627	36	383	336	408	297

MOORE COUNTY.—CORRECTED.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

	Geo. S. Cole.	Col. John Morison.
Carthage,	145	93
Hancock's,	43	19
Pocket,	85	18
McAulay's,	149	76
McNeill's,	79	79
Sandhills,	56	27
Sanders's,	76	44
Sheffield's,	102	59
Ritter's,	105	69
	840	484

For Clerk of the County Court, A. C. Curry, Esq., without opposition, received 935 votes.

A BRILLIANT FINANCIER.—The New York Express publishes the following article in relation to a recent financial exploit of Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE PURCHASE OF FIVE MILLIONS OF SIX PER CENT. STOCK.

The late Treasury notice relative to the purchase of five millions of the six per cent. stocks, of 1867 and 1868, has rather had the effect of making some of our Wall street brokers laugh in their sleeves. Mr. Guthrie says that he will take in five millions of the above stocks at an any time previous to the first of December next at 121, besides the accumulated interest from the 1st of July until the time of payment. By this mode he relinquishes all the contingencies in his favor arising from an European war, a money pressure or a commercial crisis, all of which are not only *possible* but *probable*, and any one of which occurring would depress the value of these and other stocks 1, 4, 6, 8, or possibly 10 per cent.; and if, on the contrary, circumstances should be such as to enhance the rate above 121, of course he will obtain no stock unless he also advances to the market rate. He has now permanently fixed the minimum value of the stock at 121 and interest, without the least chance of obtaining any below that rate, even if a state of things should occur which would otherwise have driven the price down ten per cent. But even more than this, Mr. Guthrie has voluntarily raised the price on himself, for the sales at the Board in New York the day before he issued this notice, were at 121 which, of course, included the interest from the first of July, whereas he offers 121 and interest, equal to 121½, and still worse, the quotations by the last steamer in London, where so large a portion of these stocks were held, were from 119 to 119½ at the present rate of Exchange on England, or *two to two and a half per cent. less* than Mr. Guthrie now offers to pay—of course the price in England, so soon as the Treasury notice is known there, will advance to his rate.

Previous to the declaration of the last semi-annual interest on this stock, the rate of it ranged from 119 to 120½, and for a few days touched 121 with a declining tendency, but the Treasury went into the market in so injudicious and bungling a manner that it drove it up to 122½, *after paying the July dividend*, making the price, *including the dividend* equal to 125½!! This result, and the cause of it so apparent, induced the Secretary to suspend his purchases, and come out with the present notice, whereas had he acted with the tact which an individual should have done, who was desirous of buying up a large amount of this or any other stock, and taken it quietly from the market as it was offered, and not pressed his purchases in a manner which made every body know that it could only be the government that was buying, he could long before the 1st December have picked up more than five millions at far more favorable rates—the promulgation of the fact that the Government are willing and intend to buy up five millions of this particular stock, will, of course, render holders, particularly those in Europe, more unwilling to part with it. If he had adopted another course, he could have made his investments in any portion of the seventy millions of six or five per cent. stocks, of which the public debt is composed, according as the rate of each respective loan or kind might render it most advantageous to the Treasury.

Almost every other description of stock, has recently declined in value, but the manner in which the treasury made its recent purchases drove up the per cents. to a higher rate than ever before attained, and when, in consequence of the cessation of these purchases, they had already retrograded 1½ per cent. and were evidently going down towards the level of other stocks, Mr. Guthrie not only checks the decline, but actually advances it, by offering ½ per cent. more than the market price—there is no doubt that he could have made a positive contract with responsible parties for the delivery of the five millions of this stock on far more favorable terms, and the stock only to be paid for as delivered; but such a contract, or a contract for the delivery of any other of the U. S. stocks on reasonable terms, is now of course out of the question after he has thus shown his hand, and bound the Government to buy this five millions at such an unnecessary high rate.

Another objectionable feature to Mr. Guthrie's notice, so far as the Treasury is concerned, is that parties are allowed until the 1st December to deliver the stock, which, with the interest up to that period, will make it cost 123½, thus holding out an inducement to parties to keep it back until then for 6 per cent. interest, on such security as U. S. stock is at present a very desirable investment, and this additional interest of two per cent. from 1st August to 1st December, is, of course, a dead loss to the Treasury, where the gold is lying idle in the meantime. It would have been much more advantageous, had the Secretary agreed to take in the stock at a higher rate, say even at 122, provided it was delivered previous to 1st September, and thus saved the 3 months interest from the latter period up to 1st December.

It is to be hoped that this operation is not a fair specimen of Mr. Guthrie's financial tact, and we are inclined to think that some shrewd and interested Wall street influence has been brought to bear on the subject.

DIED,

In Columbia county, Florida, on the 18th ult., Mr. NEVIN McLERAN, aged about 63 years. He was a native of this county, and has left a large family in Florida, and numerous relatives and friends in this county to mourn his death.

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, a negro fellow by the name of ATTA. Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A. D. McNeill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson county, in which neighborhood he is probably lurking. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my residence.
DUNCAN SHAW.
Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 20, 1853. 6*tf

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
Second Instalment.

THE BOARD of Directors require an instalment of Five per cent. on each Share of the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO.", to be paid at their Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next. D. G. McRAE, Pres't.
August 1, 1853. 15*1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber either by note or account will please call on W. McL. McKay and settle the same, as further indulgence cannot be given. L. McKELLAR.
Fayetteville, August 4, 1853 17*3t

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.
April 28, 1853. 90*6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.
June 4, 1853. 200*

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine: also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address
Mrs SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.
Aug. 8, 1853. 17*3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 1*tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS
Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2*tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.
J. T. ANDREWS,
A. H. INGRAM.
May 25, 1853. 2*tf

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.
M. McKINNON.
June 11, 1853. 2*6m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville
January 31, 1853. 64-1y

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals for the Building and Finishing of a Presbyterian Church in the village of Bennettsville, S. C., will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of September next, when the contract will be let. Payments will be made by instalments as the work progresses. We will expect the Church to be finished by the 1st of Oct'r 1854.

The Plan and Specifications for building may be seen by calling at the Store of Messrs. Townsend & Douglas.
J. BEATTY JENNINGS,
CHAS. A. THORNWELL,
NEIL McNEIL,
GEO. DUDLEY,
WM. D. JOHNSON,
Building Committee
Bennettsville, S. C., July 22, 1853. 13*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.
Martha Sansbury *vs.* Jarrot W. Sansbury.
Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jarrot W. Sansbury, the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said J. W. Sansbury of the filing of said petition and to appear at the next Term of the said Superior Court of Montgomery to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday of August next, and answer, plead to or demur to the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1853. NATH'L KNIGHT, C. S. C.
[Printer's fee $4 00.] 96-

THE EFFECT OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—The Boston Courier, an able and influential Whig paper, publishes the following article upon the past and present condition of Jamaica, the British "Model Abolitionist Establishment." It states plainly the effects of the emancipation so loudly demanded by the abolitionists at the North:

From the Boston Courier.

RUIN TO JAMAICA.

The British Government have been for some time in great perplexity on the question what they shall do with the Island of Jamaica—once the Queen of the British Antilles, but now bankrupt and ruined, and, in fact, good for nothing. To copy the language of the present Governor, Sir Charles Grey, "The fertility of its soil, and fitness both for tillage and pasturage, the richness and variety of its vegetable products, the alternations of mountain and valley, the numerous hot springs and medicinal waters, the known existence of various and valuable minerals, the timber and ornamental woods of its forests, the abundance and variety of fish on its coasts and neighboring reefs, indicate peculiar facilities for the promotion of the future welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, and warrant the hope that, low as it has now fallen, it will not be permitted to relapse into utter barbarism." Nevertheless, every thing [illegible] and the English themselves with great reluctance admit the fact, that such must be the fate of this beautiful and fertile island. It has become simply what must be called a "model abolitionist establishment." The slaves were set free before they were qualified to take care of themselves, and the consequence is that while men are plenty there is nobody to do work. The land is capable of producing, in abundance, sugar, coffee, cotton, fustic, logwood, mahogany, ginger, sarsaparilla, beeswax, and honey; also, the pimento spice, of which nature has assigned to it a monopoly. It possesses great facilities for rearing horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and its copper mines contain rich deposites. It contains within itself the elements of unlimited prosperity, but it is so completely fallen away from its former prosperous condition as to be in a state of practical bankruptcy.

The landholders and the laboring population are involved in one common ruin. From papers recently laid before Parliament it appears that since the emancipation of the slaves more than six hundred estates on the island have been abandoned. These plantations once gave employment to upwards of fifty thousand laborers. All the expedients that have been employed by the Home Government to arrest the ruin of the Island have proved [illegible] and the inhabitants are now [illegible] Parliament to do something for their relief. But what can Parliament do for a country which is [illegible] for the want of cultivation, and [illegible] population that will not work? All the [illegible] portion of the British people confess that the emancipation of the West India negroes was a most thoughtless and inconsiderate act—a "tremendous mistake." But there are some among them who refuse to believe that any evil can possibly follow the "immediate and [illegible]" [illegible] Such [illegible] ascribe the misfortunes of Jamaica to the repeal of the corn laws and other measures [illegible] but they are not fond of being asked *how* these things prevent men from digging the ground. We have not heard of any project in contemplation by the Home Government of Great Britain for the [illegible] of this once valuable colony, though the subject is contemplated with a deep and [illegible] interest by all who take pride in [illegible]

[illegible] the general indolence and poverty into which the blacks have sunk since their [illegible] the decline of the christian religion among them. It is stated that they are relapsing into their old superstitions of [illegible] and Obeah worship, which they brought with them from Africa, and that they are now [illegible] to stocks, stones, and [illegible] We give these statements as we find them in English publications. They may be [illegible] colored higher than the truth, but [illegible] that the blacks have declined to a most deplorable and ruinous extent in [illegible] and ignorance there can be no dispute. It [illegible] the leaders of the [illegible] party to think of these things. Men who make [illegible] of philanthropy will [illegible] their eyes to such disagreeable facts; but [illegible] the really honest men of that party we may put the question whether they quite understand what they are about in calling for the "immediate and utter abolition of slavery."

THE CENSUS.

The [illegible] Enquirer says: "We are gratified [illegible] to learn that the [illegible] of the Census of 1850 are now in the hands of the public printer, and are being [illegible] through them with all the rapidity that the extent of the work and mental power of the office will admit. They will be embraced in a single [illegible] volume, similar in appearance to those of the Congressional Globe, of 1,600 or 1,700 pages, in a clear and elegant type, on beautiful paper, and with an admirable tabular arrangement. The binding will be neat and substantial, and the entire volume of a size very convenient for handling and for reference, and in this, as well as in other respects, contrasting favorably with the other documents published by order of government. The Appendix includes brief and condensed notes, necessary to the understanding or explanation of the text, or to [illegible] of its deficiencies, and the introductory chapter comprises the aggregate for the United States, their comparison with those of other census returns, and with the returns of foreign countries. Some remarks follow upon the [illegible] of the census, in the preparation of which circulars have been freely sent out by Mr. De Bow to members of Congress and to others, to guard as far as possible against the chances of error or [illegible], if possible, the means of its correction.

"The arrangement of the census is such that the States and Territories can be detached, if desired, from the volume, their statistical results being developed in every instance separately, in the following tabular forms:

I. Population by Counties—Classification of Ages and Color—aggregate.
II. Population by subdivision of counties.
III. Nativities of the population.
IV. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Dwellings, and Families.
V. Progress of population from 1790 to 1850.
VI. Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic.
VII. Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c.
VIII. Attending Schools during the year, as returned by families.
IX. Adults in the State who cannot read and write.
X. Professions, Occupations, and trades of the Male population.
XI. Agriculture, Farms, and implements, stock, products, home manufactures, &c.
XII. Newspapers and periodicals.
XIII. Libraries other than private.
XIV. Churches, Church property, &c.

"The statistics of *manufactures* and *mortality*, it will be perceived, are omitted, being thought by Congress too imperfect and unreliable for publication."

JAPAN.

A German traveller, Mr. Gerstacker, who has published a volume of interesting travels, and whose power of observation and trustworthiness, particularly as regards countries little visited, render him a desirable narrator, thus pronounces on the results of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan:

"By love and kindness neither America nor any other nation can expect to get any thing out of the Japanese. I have not the least doubt that the Emperor will refuse to receive the Ambassadors, or, if he does grant them an interview, he will dismiss them again without even promises; and yet the Emperor of Japan is not so ignorant of affairs as people commonly suspect. He has all kinds—and the best of them—of geographical and historical works translated into his language, and interpreters for nearly every country; and he is wide awake by this time as to what others are about and what he is to expect. It is not likely that he should be ignorant of the power of his antagonist; still I do not think that he will be persuaded to any thing; and then the question arises if other nations will take what they cannot get with free will, will it not be necessary to frame a new order of laws stating the certain sum or amount of property where stealing ends and justifiable possession commences?

"It will not be such an easy war with the Japanese, though. The richest bees defend their hives the most fiercely, and the Japanese are far better soldiers than the Chinese; their coasts being guarded by cliffs and rocks, while the unsteady weather and sudden gales of those latitudes are also in their favor against an approaching or cruising enemy. The smaller islands may be taken I have no doubt—at least cut off from connexion with the larger ones; but hostile nations will find the Japanese far better prepared for an attack than they now suspect. Another difficulty with the Japanese will be the impossibility of half measures. If the Americans do force an entrance at some point—and it is as likely as not that they may do so—and do not take the whole island, they will be walled in, in a very short time, and permitted to see little enough of their neighbors. Still the Islands are too small to resist for any length of time renewed attacks; and his Majesty will have to yield first his country and then his crown, about as willingly as the California Indians, or Sikhs, or Australian Blacks, or, in fact, all other nations that have seen their countries overrun by strangers and enemies."

A Model [illegible]—Gen. Lane of [illegible], whose admirers, in the effort to glorify him as the "Marion of the Mexican war," [illegible] the "Marylander" at that period, made a speech at Portland, Oregon Territory, on the 14th of May, telling the people how great a man he was considered at Washington. The following is an extract from the speech as published in an Oregon paper:

"President Pierce tapped me on the shoulder, and asked me whether I was still determined to go back to Oregon, to which I replied, if I was alive, I should go back. The President then said that the critical position of our foreign relations required the [illegible] experienced statesmen at the head of Affairs, and that he would be highly gratified if I would remain as one of his *constitutional advisers*. But that if I was determined to go back, he hoped that I would *accept* the office of Governor of Oregon, which I did, and have now the commission in my pocket!" &c.

If any body can produce a sillier and more disgusting piece of [illegible] than this, we would like to see it in print.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune indulges in the following history of men and things at the Capitol:—

"Col. Benton is publishing, in the Intelligencer, weekly, letters from Lieut. Beall and Mr. Heap, whom he started on the great exploration of a Pacific Railroad. Col. Benton starts two young men off on this expedition, accompanied by a few Indians, and an invalid Backer, with a blessing and benediction, while the President and Secretary of War have exhausted the appropriation on large companies, furnished at Government expense, [illegible] that Col. Benton will have his surveys, [illegible] maps and every thing ready to lay before Congress at the first day of the next session, while Major [illegible] the West Point and Coast Survey [illegible] the President, will scarcely be able, with his trained [illegible] and steamboats loaded with provisions, to present a survey for a year or two to come—perhaps not till science shall have achieved some method for the Secretary of War to build this road, running as it does over Southern and Secession Constitutionists, and all the learning and logic on State Rights, and Nullification and Secession. If Congress can make a road, it can keep niggers [illegible] allow them to be cut in. The French Mission is still kept open, for Dix will not get it. [illegible] Gov. Marcy's style of dress lately, and a new white hat, he used to wear old clothes and a shocking bad hat. I should not marvel if he should take it into his head or hat, to go to France. He begins to speak French fluently, and I should not wonder if, after he goes to the Springs in Virginia, he should take to dancing. The most intimate associate and friend of the President is Pierce Butler, only known as the unworthy husband of Fanny Kemble. Perhaps he was named after the President, Pierce Butler! It looks very much like it. Peter G. Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie's only assistant, manages that Department admirably. The secret of his strength and appointment, both a mystery and a marvel here, arose from an old and doubtful claim, represented by Mr. Colmesnil, from Louisville, Ky. This claim was for carrying the United States mail, and probably some females about the beginning of the present century. While Mr. Washington was Auditor of the Post Office Department, this claim was presented twice, referred to the proper office twice, examined and reported against, and the report twice approved by Mr. Washington, the Auditor. Afterwards, Mr. Washington became a claim agent, and Mr. Colmesnil retained him, agreeing to give him one-fifth. Mr. Guthrie was the counsel of Colmesnil in Kentucky, and owned pretty much the whole claim. He sent Mr. Colmesnil on here with two barrels of old Monongahela Whiskey, and on this Peter G. Washington and Colmesnil went to work on Congress. The whiskey and whist did wonders among the members. Colmesnil's bill passed. Peter G. Washington pocketed the fifth, Guthrie got two-thirds of the rest, and of course, when Guthrie was made Secretary of the Treasury, he remembered Peter G. Washington."

Mr. Secretary Marcy.—All but in name, the "Albany Argus" says, the Secretary writes editorials for the Union, respecting the politics of this State, and uses his influence to reward Free Soil friends who run him for the Presidency, and to punish such as opposed him at Baltimore.

Persecution after Death.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer amusingly complains that Clay, Calhoun and Webster, who were teased with all sorts of questions from abolitionists in their lives, are not spared even after their death—but summoned to a hundred table legs every night, and made to answer the most ridiculous questions and in the most ridiculous way.

THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The fever continues unabated—deaths to-day 132. Great distress prevails. The city has been almost deserted by those who can leave. Business very dull—scarcely anything doing.

[*Second Despatch.*]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The fever shows not the slightest abatement; on the contrary, it is increasing every hour. Hundreds are leaving the city daily. The official report of deaths during the week ending on Friday, 5th inst., as published in the Picayune, exhibits the frightful number of one thousand and fifty, of which eight hundred and seventy-nine were from yellow fever, showing an increase over the report of the previous week of one hundred and eighty-seven. During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday a. m., there were in all two hundred and thirty-eight deaths, one hundred and eighty-four of which were from yellow fever. The total number of deaths from fever alone for eight days ending yesterday were one thousand and seventy-three.

Still Later.

Another correspondent says the epidemic in extent amounts to a plague. The number of deaths in 24 hours ending midnight on the 5th is 238, of which 208 were of fever, and one cemetery yet to hear from. Deaths of the present week will exceed 1,060, from yellow fever alone. The highest number of deaths in 1847, in one day, was but 97, making the present number of deaths an increase of 300 per cent. The city bears truly a sad and desolating appearance. Will not your citizens of the North take immediate measures for the relief of our suffering, dying inhabitants? Such is the appeal through our New Orleans correspondent.

Latest.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—The deaths by yellow fever yesterday were two hundred and forty-two.

The Clique.—When the Whig party had a candidate for Governor, whose residence happened to be in the city of Raleigh, the Standard very artfully, and perhaps very successfully, labored to excite prejudice against him by associating his name with what it was pleased to denominate the "Raleigh Clique." It so happens that the Standard itself has fallen into the pit which it dug for the Whig candidate. In the late contest for Congress in this district, Mr. Venable, it seems, in repelling the attacks of the Standard, very naturally concluded that the editor [illegible] about Raleigh, and accordingly gave them a full share of his denunciation. This was a poser to the Standard, and [illegible] a most delicious compliment. Hear how feelingly he speaks on the subject:

"Mr. Venable, we learn, indulged during the late campaign in strong denunciations of what he was pleased to style the 'Raleigh Clique.' This talk about 'Raleigh Clique' is only [illegible] and is unworthy of those who wish well to the Democratic cause."

Very touching indeed, Mr. Standard. Upon the showing of Mr. Venable, there is a "Raleigh Clique," but it belongs to the Democratic party; and your cry of "Clique," "Clique," heretofore, may be accounted for on the principle set forth [illegible] couplet:

"[illegible] the rascal cry,
[illegible]"

But there is said to have been a feature in the late contest, which was known to but few—the "clique," and a few others. It has been talked of [illegible] understand, in Democratic circles, and we suppose, therefore, that there is truth in it. It is said that opposition to Mr. Venable by the "Raleigh Clique" was [illegible] distinguished aspirant to the Presidency, to pay Mr. Venable his opposition to him in the Baltimore Convention. If this be true, the Democratic party of the District have acted wisely in refusing to submit to the [illegible] of the "clique" through the Standard.

A Negro Appointed to Office!—We learn that the Pierce administration have appointed a Mulatto as keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. It is almost too much to believe, but is nevertheless true. We were informed of the fact a few weeks ago by a gentleman who has known the fellow from a boy, and we have since been told by several persons who know him, that the fact of his having negro blood in him is well known on the Banks; so well known that he has never been allowed to vote. Capt. Pugh, a very respectable and worthy man, who was appointed to the Long Shoal Boat on the death of the former keeper, Capt. Midyett, was turned out to make way for this negro. And the Administration are carrying the business of proscription to such an extent that the Whig seamen employed on board the Light Boats are removed to a man, and Locofocos employed in their places.—*North State Whig.*

The Post Office known as "Riverside," Cumberland county, for some time past without a Postmaster, is now supplied with one in the person of Mr. Archibald McKeithen. The mail leaves Fayetteville for Lexington, via Riverside, on Saturday at 6 a. m., and returns via "Manchester" (Murchison's Factory) on Sunday—also leaves Fayetteville, via Manchester, on Tuesday morning, and returns on Thursday evening, via Riverside.—*N. Carolinian.*

Sale of North Carolina Copper.—One hundred tons of copper pyrites, from the mines of the North Carolina Copper Company, sold in N. York on Friday, for account of that concern, at prices ranging from $4 12½ to $4 75 for each, per cwt.

The Senatorial Convert.—An announcement that an American Senator, sojourning in Rome, has been received as a convert into the Roman Church, and the subsequent surmise that this means Senator Douglass, is thought by a New York Journal to be an error, and that the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, a well known Catholic, now in Europe, must have been mistaken for a Senator.

A Model Candidate.—The following description of a Mississippi candidate, taken from a Mississippi paper, will answer as a "model" candidate for almost any quarter where popular suffrage prevails.

"Judge ——, the candidate for ——, has no quality which distinguishes him from the great herd of mankind, except a peculiar and fascinating manner of extending to you his five digits, and of saying "how are you?" and trotting a baby on his knee, and grinning at the mother, and winking slyly at the resin heeled gals, as they are called. He is not the first man by a long shot, who has introduced himself to public notice by the flexibility of his spinal column and the graceful bend of his dexter elbow. He has a sort of 'Home, sweet home' manner of saying 'Good morning, John,' which is said to make the 'sov's' hug up to him, and of saying, 'How dy'e do, sonny.' 'That's a nice little miss,' which goes plump to the hearts of the well-pleased ma's; and then he is said to be the very Napoleon of the 'bran dance'—has such an every day, good natured way of squeezing the fingers of his partner, who 'curchies, and blushes, and when she sits down by her lover, says, 'What a nice man Judge —— is; you ought to vote for him, Bill.'"

COMMON SCHOOLS.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

SIR: Since my appointment as General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, I have occupied my time in travelling, in corresponding with the friends and subordinate officers of the system, and in the study of popular systems of Education in other States and countries.

I desire to go into each county in the State to examine the records of the Common Schools, to see for myself what has been done, what is doing, and what are the difficulties in the way of greater success; and while travelling in the different counties I wish to diffuse all the information I can, as well as to obtain the views of other friends of the cause. On this account I have made an appointment to deliver a discourse at the county seat of each county visited; a plan which very materially impedes my motions, but which I nevertheless deem best to pursue, even if but few persons should attend my appointments, and if I should, as I often do, have to expose myself to all kinds of weather to fulfil engagements made without the power of foreknowing the contingencies of the future.

My object in making public talks is to diffuse information, correct what I conceive to be erroneous opinions, and to stimulate to renewed efforts the friends of popular enlightenment and improvement; and to give to the substance of these talks the widest possible circulation, I have concluded to address them to you, as a mark of respect to you as the official Head of the State—hoping also that your interest in the success of our system of Common Schools will induce you to lend your aid to all efforts directed to its improvement.—The least acquaintance with human nature teaches us that men will not labor hopefully in the dark; and even slaves, having no interest in the result of their labors, will soon tire and put forth but feeble exertions when they cannot see or know, in any way, the effect of the blows which they strike. To know that we are making progress is the great stimulus to human exertion; and yet, in regard to the operations of our system of Common Schools, we have for ten years and more been kept in profound ignorance. The experiment being a novel and an arduous one, needed all the encouragement which the fullest light could afford, as well to stimulate our zeal as to learn us to avoid errors; but the curtain has not been once lifted to give us even a glimpse of our general progress. In such a state of things it is but natural that doubts and misgivings should arise; and among any people less tenacious of purpose, a system requiring so much light and so much nursing care, would not have numbered a decade of years, enveloped as ours has been in almost total darkness.

It will afford me infinite pleasure to lift, by the aid of recent laws, the veil which has concealed the growth and development of the Great Hope of the State; and although some unpleasant defects may be exposed, the necessary result of circumstances, I feel sure that every true friend of human happiness will be gratified at the progress already made, and at the cheering prospect of future advancement.

On account of the ignorance prevailing in regard to the general results of our system of Common Schools, some persons have considered it a failure, and it is generally agreed that our failure, if we have failed, is to be attributed to the want of funds.

I feel myself able to prove, in the first place, that our system of Common Schools has not been a failure; and in the second place, to demonstrate that the cause alleged is not the true cause which has prevented greater success. And I trust that if your Excellency should see fit to have these views brought to the attention of the public, they will be seriously read and examined by all interested, whatever side they take; that the *facts* and arguments adduced will be well considered, and if found to justify the conclusions drawn, be generally recorded in the minds of the people. This is said to be a *stirring* age—it is certainly not remarkable for its memory of former misfortunes, blessed as it is with so many advantages, and glowing with anticipations of still better things in the future.

In the multiplication of Colleges and Academies, we have forgotten our former dearth of Literary Institutions; and having a school, not as perfect as we could wish, near every man's door, we get easily irritated at little difficulties, and talk of falling back on our subscription system, as if we ever enjoyed such a system!

Sir, although you have reaped many popular honors, it is neither improper nor disrespectful to call you a comparatively young man; certainly I am one, and cannot we both recollect when there was not a School-house for every twenty miles square of territory in the State? When in the most enlightened country neighborhoods the leading heads of families could not succeed oftener than once in two years in getting made up a subscription school for the three winter months?—And when the "articles" of the teacher were often written by the chief man in the neighborhood; and when Grammar, Geography, book-keeping, surveying, &c., were things never heard of beyond the precincts of Colleges and Academies? I remember these things distinctly; and I distinctly remember that, though raised in one of the best educated country neighborhoods in the State—a moral Presbyterian community which has contributed a number of distinguished men to the learned professions—I had the privilege, from infancy to the age of fifteen, when I began Latin at the Academy, of attending just seven short schools of about three months duration each, and at two of these I was boarded out from home.—And it was thought that my neighborhood enjoyed unusual advantages in this respect; and in fact my acquaintance with the progress of things in this State satisfies me that my own experience is a much more favorable test of our old subscription system than that of a large majority of my cotemporaries. I was examined to test my qualifications to practice Law with a now distinguished Editor of Raleigh*; I think he told me he never saw a Grammar before he was a sub-editor, and in fact he picked up most of his education in a printing office. He is one of a thousand, all perhaps not equally energetic; and the history of a vast majority of our most rising men would put to utter shame the present complaints in regard to the facilities of education. Sir, till within the last few years, men in poor or moderate circumstances had no facilities of education in North Carolina; a few neighborhoods excepted, they had to shift, and scuffle, and work with an enterprise and an economy of means and time to which the rising generation are total strangers.

Men in the middle and humbler walks, desiring a good education, had to contend against public opinion, often against parental wishes, and against what would now be considered, in view of the cost, a hopeless poverty of pecuniary resources. The costs were great, always including *board* and high tuition, at distant Academies; and to raise the means by teaching was then much more difficult than at present, as there were few schools to be taught, and a general apathy on the subject, and little sympathy felt for such persons.

This is a very faint picture of the former condition of things of the Dark Ages of North Carolina, of Egyptian bondage, for return to which some are sighing. Sir, we had no system of subscription schools, to speak properly—perhaps only five men in six could write their own bonds, and not one in five hundred could understand Geography, the great science of modern times, write a grammatical article for a newspaper, survey a piece of land, or demonstrate the simplest rule in mechanical geometry. To be able to read a plain text and write their names was the highest female accomplishment of the middle classes; the female *Academies* were very few and expensive, and the associations highly aristocratic and exclusive.

We had a University moderately successful and well conducted, but gathering four-fifths of its pupils from the highest aristocracy, and sending off its best scholars to other lands; and we had no other male College, and only the Female High School at Salem. As a consequence of this state of things the lines of society were broadly marked, and the high aristocracy had hereditary claims upon all the great offices, distinctions, and good pecuniary speculations of the State. No reflection is meant on them; it was not their fault which gave them the ascendancy so long, but the fault of the state of society as regards education.

They were shrewd, appreciating the advantages of enlightenment, begun in their families long before; genius and enterprise in the middle ranks would also sometimes break their fetters and climb to the highest position in the State. But ignorance and consequent suffering and social inferiority were the hereditary doom of the masses; our varied and vast resources, needing the eye of intelligence to detect them, were neglected and unknown, and every Autumn witnessed a flight of carts and wagons transporting our laboring masses to more hopeful regions.

And now when we begin to have knowledge of the existence of our resources, it seems that we have to borrow the skill necessary to develope them—to get our engineers, teachers, skilful machinists, &c., &c., from other States.

In short, till a very recent period general education was in an almost hopeless condition in North Carolina; so much so that one of the Historians of the State records the incorporation of an Academy as an important incident in our Legislative experience.

And notwithstanding the efforts of religious societies this backward state of things remained until a very recent period; and then, as I shall show in my next letter to your Excellency, a general and powerful movement began, producing in a few years results without a parallel in any country.

Of this movement I do not propose now to speak at all; and will conclude this letter by assuring you that it gives me no pleasure to allude to the former or present ignorance of our State. But I am speaking in the State to North Carolinians, and I hope I am telling wholesome truths, necessary to be known to enable us to choose our course in the future.

With much respect,
I am very truly yours,
C. H. WILEY.

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*The Editor to whom I allude—distinguished in literature as well as politics—is not a single instance in his fraternity in the State: the father of another, but little older, a clear, vigorous, and philosophical writer, was sold out, and the son was left with an old Dictionary which he studied at odd intervals, and which laid the foundation of his advancement in life. These are remarkable instances; but thousands of others might be cited showing under what difficulties the poor pursued knowledge in this State.

From the N. Y. Times.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

There will be a notable time when the shores of the Old World and the New approach within the distance of a clock-tick. The "good time coming," so long talked about, will then have arrived. There will hardly be anything to hope for. Impossibilities will have become playthings, and the emotion of astonishment unknown. The next step will be, perhaps, communication with the good people of the moon; then, chit-chats with the readers of the planets; with the red-hot citizens of the sun; with the stationary tenants of the fixed stars; with the flying population of the comets; and so on, prosecuting knowledge, and seeking introductions to the outer rim of the great unknown. Whether all this will be done by telegraphic wires, by balloons, by magnetism, by raps, or odic force, we are not yet prepared to say.

Preparations seem to be making on an ample scale in England for uniting Ireland and America by a galvanic stock. The two countries have already been somewhat intimately joined by a continuous stream of emigration for many years, and the innumerable ties of affection and family that had thus been spun across the Atlantic. But the distance of space yet remained. Distance of time had been compressed by steamships. Ten days, however, yet lay between the two coasts, despite the most determined struggles of steam. Now, it is confidently predicted that soon we may talk with our Irish neighbors (for such they will then be,) in the sixtieth part of a minute. This will be tantamount to shaking hands with them, and looking them in the eye. This accomplished, all England and the continent are brought substantially within the same range of time. All the world will then lie at our feet—the most remote countries within stone's throw; for, if the ocean may be traversed the whole land will surely be ramified with these highways of intelligence. We shall sigh for a larger globe—say of the dimensions of old Jupiter. We shall have too many neighbors. We shall know what every body is doing while they are yet doing it. Knowledge will accumulate upon us. What nuts for the newspapers to crack! We may have to issue the "Hourly Times," to convey this flood of information to the people. Advertisements will crowd in upon our columns from India and the Guadalquiver.

But what will Mr. Neptune say to this invasion of his domain? He rebels, sometimes, most sturdily against the burdens which men impose on him. He lifts, in his jealous rage, like old Samson at the pillars; tossing his mane against the heavens, and buries the richest freightage in his unfathomable caves. But here comes a new form of invasion and annoyance. He at first undertakes to classify it under one of the numerous forms of life which inhabit his realms. He sends his pilot-fish to ascertain the nature and dimensions of the new comer. The messenger swims for days and days along the endless wire—finds it outstretch immeasurably the length of any Saurus—can find neither head, tail, or fin—at which light dawns on the angry god; he suspects it to be another invention of man to harass and vex him, and, after the first electric shock, leaves it in peace.

But will the whales and sharks, sea-serpents and sea-lions permit this barrier to their course? Or will it sink below the region they are accustomed to inhabit? It is certain they cannot swim *around* it, unless they have a fish-canal at each terminus. If a whale in full career should strike it plumply the strain might prove too much for its cohesion. We know that a British vessel easily snapped the huge links by which it was sought to interdict all passage up the Hudson. A break would be a very difficult thing to find or mend. But perhaps it would lay quietly on the floor of the sea, far beneath the gambols of the huge monsters of the deep.

The line from Galway to Halifax (the probable *termini*) would seem to stretch directly over the banks of Newfoundland. This pavement of codfish will be an uneasy bed for the repose of the wire. What will be the effect of all this on the intelligence transmitted? The telegraph [illegible] is not always reliable; but if it come to tell real *fish* stories, will not its usefulness be diminished or destroyed? Besides some fish—like [illegible] for instance—are said to be charged with electricity. Who knows but they will [illegible] the use of the wire? Perhaps some of the so-called scientific journals, which claim to possess all the knowledge extant on every subject, will inform us. At all events, they can tell us whether the telegraphic news will be *fresh* after having passed through so much *salt water*.

The profits of the enterprise, if its working [illegible] successful, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. It is supposed that two or three millions will cover the expense of construction. The company would have a very clear monopoly. No one could compete with them. All news of importance would flash through the sea. How will this metallic post be laden with the proclamations of Nesselrode, with the ultimatissimum of the Czar, with the firm denials of the Porte, with the wavering equivocation and backing out of England and France, with every detail touching international questions, with the heroism of Hungary and the genius of Kossuth; with the messages of commerce, and with messages of friendship, kindness, and love. The absence of all possibility of competition would enable the company to charge remunerating prices; and it is not likely that, while the wire remained intact, there would be any interruption to the stream of electric letters. The slender nerve through which the news of the world would pass could not fail, we think, to give to its possessors a well-earned and lavish compensation.

The importance of obtaining the earliest intelligence, drives the rival steamships into a somewhat dangerous strife. However much we may glory in the success of the Collins steamers, there is no doubt that the competition compels them and the Cunarders into a trial of their [illegible] strength and speed across the ocean. A race over the full width of the Atlantic cannot but be accompanied with some circumstances of danger. The necessity for racing will be to some extent obviated by the fact that while the steamer is lifting her anchor, the whole news with which she is freighted has already compassed the distance, and compositors three thousand miles away are putting it into type.

When science in her ardor shall have threaded the depths of the mysterious seas, and joined the continents they part, she will have achieved one of the most magnificent and useful triumphs which have ever rewarded the genius of man.

FINE BRANDY.

A FEW [illegible] very fine BRANDY, [illegible]
JAS. [illegible]
August 15, 1853.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A LOT of very fine Manufactured TOBACCO, [illegible] 14 to 24 cts. Also, a large four horse W[illegible] sale. Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.
August 15, 1853.

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Course of Lectures commences [illegible] the last Thursday in September, and [illegible] four months.

Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Eli Ives, M. D., Professor Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Jonathan Knight, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Timothy P. Beers, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Charles Hooker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Henry Bronson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Worthington Hooker, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.
Benjamin Silliman, Jr., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

On account of previous engagements of Prof. Silliman, Jr., the Lectures on Chemistry, during the ensuing term, will be given by Prof. John A. Porter.

Lecture fees, $88 50; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $15.
CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, July 27, 1853.

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat [illegible] Sam'l Beery, will commence her regular weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with safety and despatch will obtain them by shipping [illegible] Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. B. [illegible] Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded as usual.
August 1853.

STRAYED.

FROM Mr. Dan'l McPhaul's, in Robeson county, the 30th ultimo, a sorrel Mare, blazed face, with a scar from a fistula on her shoulder.

Also, at the same time, a black horse Mule, [illegible] and tail trimmed.

A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery at Mr. John J. Phillips's Stables in Fayetteville, or by addressing us at Mudlick P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
L. B. TURNER.
J. D. W. HOLMES.
August 8, 1853.

FOR RENT.

TWO Stores on Hay Street, convenient for business, and at present occupied, one by M. McK[illegible] and the other by Messrs. Jas. O. Boon & Co. Possession given 1st Sept. For further particulars apply to
ALEX. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1853.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, at my Store, a lot of FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Mattresses, Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Also, a valuable PIANO, if not previously sold at private sale.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
August 8, 1853.

☞ The above Sale is postponed to MONDAY the 22d inst.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected a [illegible] cure in Rheumatism.—Mr. Donald McKellar, of Murrumbidgee, New South Wales, writes to Professor Holloway as follows:—"A man of about fifty years of age, employed by John Peter, Esq., Justice of the Peace in this Colony, suffered for twelve months from an attack of Rheumatism, brought on by exposure to wet and cold. He was so painfully afflicted that his body was bent nearly double; in this deplorable condition he commenced using Holloway's Ointment, [illegible] so speedy was the cure effected by them, that it seemed to those who had witnessed his sufferings little less than a miracle."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1853.

THE MAILS.—A letter from a subscriber at Gold Hill, Rowan county, informs us that the packet of Observers has not been received at that place for four weeks past. We notice similar complaints from the same place in the Watchman, with regard to the non-reception of the Salisbury papers. Our correspondent states also, that Northern letters are received there sometimes in [illegible], sometimes in *five*, and occasionally in *four* days.

The Observer is regularly mailed for Gold Hill on Monday night to take the stage at Cheraw on Tuesday and should arrive at Gold Hill on Wednesday succeeding publication. What becomes of it we are as yet unable to tell.

Our exchange papers from North to South are all complaining of similar irregularities. We have the same troubles here. So, our friends at Gold Hill may at least take to themselves the negative consolation of "companions in misery."

The Post Master General, following the example of the other members of the Administration, is at present off on a pleasure trip—resting from the arduous labors of proscription. When he returns, perhaps his legitimate business will secure his attention. Until then, we must "grin and bear it."

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held on Thursday last, Maj. D. G. McRae presiding, and Mr. J. M. Rose acting as Sec'y.

We learn from the Report of the President and Directors that the road has been completed from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek, 15½ miles—that of Messrs. Jones & Barbee's contract for 20 miles, from Puppy Creek to Blue's Bridge, 5 miles have been completed; 5 miles more will be completed by Sept. 1st; and the entire distance by July, 1854. Twenty miles of road are now [illegible].

Sufficient subscriptions to construct the road through Richmond county not having as yet been received, no work has been done beyond Blue's Bridge, except the survey from that point to Little's Mills. It is to be hoped that our friends in Richmond will take speedy measures to secure the construction through that county of a road promising immense benefits to them and to us.

Liberal subscriptions have been made in Montgomery, and no doubt is entertained of procuring the necessary amount for the construction of the road through that county.

The Stockholders accepted the amendment to the charter authorising a change of terminus, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the road be now located from near Little's Mills in Richmond county to or near Swift Island in the county of Montgomery, by such route as the President and Directors may select, and that the location of the final terminus be for the present postponed.

Messrs. Jas. G. Cook, Geo. McNeill, Henry Lilly, J. G. Shepherd, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, E. W. Willkings, of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Isham A. Dumas and T. Bostick of Richmond were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Jas. G. Cook was elected President, and J. M. Rose, Secretary.

We learn that a proposition has been submitted to the Directors, to construct a Branch Road from near the Hon. L. Bethune's in this county, via McLean's Bridge over Drowning Creek and Laurel Hill, to McNair's Store in Richmond county, near the S. C. Line. The proposal has been accepted provided a sufficient amount for the construction of the Branch be subscribed. Messrs. John McNeill, M. W. McNair, Jno. C. McLaurin, Wm. Buchanan, Daniel McLean, Ferdinand McLeod and Wm. McLean have been appointed to procure subscriptions in Richmond county.

EXPLOSION ON THE CAPE FEAR.—We regret to learn that the Steamer Chatham burst her boilers on Saturday morning last, on her downward trip, about 15 miles above Elizabeth.

The Captain, who was standing upon the upper deck, immediately above the boilers, was blown into the river, scalded, and otherwise injured. The fireman, a free negro named Dick, is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. One of the hands also, was seriously injured. The boat sunk immediately.

The Chatham is owned by the Cape Fear Company.

BEAUFORT.—A letter, dated Aug. 6th, from a gentleman in Beaufort, speaking of the excellence of the Harbor, says that, a few days ago, a vessel went to sea in 14 minutes after her sails were set. Quick work.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—A collision took place on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road on Tuesday last, by which 4 or 5 persons were instantly killed, and a number of others seriously injured.

Both trains, to and from New York, were behind time and hurrying to a turnout, when in rounding a sharp curve they came into contact. The Locomotives and several of the cars were smashed.

An accident on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road resulted in the death of the fireman and smashing of the engine, cars, &c.

A terrible collision took place on the Boston and Western Railroad, on the 12th inst. The collision was caused by a difference of two minutes in the time of the watches of the two engineers. The collision of the two trains is represented as terrific, as both were going at a high speed. On the Uxbridge train the third passenger car leaped over the second, killing three persons who were escaping from the windows. One boy had his arm completely torn from the socket. The dead were horribly mangled. Nine persons were taken from the wreck dead and laid side by side, presenting a heart-rending spectacle. It is estimated that twenty have been killed and forty or more wounded.

N. Carolina Election.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We publish below such additional returns as we have received since our last issue. The vote in the 7th District is in full, and is probably entirely correct. That in the 8th may be slightly altered by the official returns.

The Delegation in the next Congress will stand as follows:

1st District, H. M. SHAW, Loco.
2d " THOS. RUFFIN, "
3d " W. S. ASHE, "
4th " SION H. ROGERS, Whig.
5th " JOHN KERR, "
6th " R. C. PURYEAR, "
7th " BURTON CRAIGE, Loco.
8th " THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Osborne.	Craige.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anson,	937	218	992	369
Stanly,	870	62	714	58
*Catawba,	274	742	000	000
Mecklenburg,	636	872	680	1115
Rowan,	825	879	836	672
Cabarrus,	776	449	642	371
Cleveland,	410	826	211	494
*Gaston,	150	722	000	000
Lincoln,	297	484	621	1418
*Union,	477	702	000	000
	5652	5956	4636	4497

*In the vote for President, Union county is included in Anson and Mecklenburg; and Gaston and Catawba are included in the vote of Lincoln.

In this District, Gov. Reid received 5971, and Mr. Kerr 5180 votes. Reid over Kerr 791, Scott over Pierce 199, Craige over Osborne 306. It will be seen that Mr. Osborne has received the largest Whig vote, by several hundred, ever given in the District, whilst Mr. Craige has fallen short of his party strength.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clingman.	Gaither.
Rutherford,	796	182
Burke,	70 maj.	
Buncombe,	614 "	
Caldwell,	17 "	
Haywood,	100 "	
Henderson,	320 "	
Madison,	90 "	
McDowell,	133 "	
Yancey,	340 "	
Wilkes,		637 maj.
	2480	1119

Macon, Cherokee, and Watauga to hear from, which will probably increase the majority for Clingman.

TEXAS.—Returns from eight counties in Eastern Texas indicate a close race for Governor, between Pease, Loco, and Wm. B. Ochiltree, Whig. In the 1st District, Geo. W. Smythe, Loco, is elected to Congress. The Legislature supposed to be Loco.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The Supreme Judicial Tribunal of Mississippi has decided that the State is legally bound to pay the Union Bank Bonds; and that no action of the Legislature or vote of the people can affect the question.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Africa, at New York on Thursday last, brings Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

No political news of importance from France or England.

The Sultan has signed the agreement drawn up by France, England and Austria; and at London and Paris, peace is considered certain.

At Smyrna, another Hungarian, arrested by an Austrian Captain, having effected his escape, claimed and received the protection of the American Consul.

In Italy, riots, murders, &c., seem to be the order of the day.

At Liverpool the cotton market is reported very active. Sales during the week of 77,890 bales, of which speculators took 16,870, and exporters 11,950 bales. The tendency of middling and better qualities upward.

W. & N. O. TELEGRAPH CO.—We have received a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Stockholders, at Washington, on the 6th and 7th days of July last.

From the Report of the President, we learn, that the Line has been thoroughly repaired during the last year, that the company is free from debt and in better condition than at any time since its organization. We have evidence of this, in the fact, that a dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared and paid to the stockholders—nearly double the dividend of last year, but still very small when compared with what was promised.

The smallness of the dividends is explained by the President, who says that the line cost $550,000, whilst a better line can be put up for $150,000!

A Mercantile House in Wilmington has shipped to New York, for exhibition at the World's Fair, *a pine tree*, forty feet long, with its roots and branches uncut. Also, a barrel of Virgin Dip Turpentine, and the implements used in its manufacture.

COPPER.—The Express reports sales of McCulloch Mining Stock at $8 per share—the highest sales yet made.

Later sales are reported at $10, $11 and $12 50 per share.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—In the second page will be found an account of the awful ravages of the fever at New Orleans, up to the 8th inst.

On the 9th, there were 192 deaths—164 from yellow fever. On the 10th, 229 deaths—195 from the fever. The total number of deaths from Saturday the 6th to Wednesday the 10th inst., were 853—706 from fever.

Meetings have been held in the large cities for the relief of the sufferers. New York has contributed $13,000; Baltimore a considerable sum; Philadelphia $2,700.

THE GARDINER CASE.—The Grand Jury have found an indictment against Dr. Gardiner for perjury, alleged to have been committed on the late trial.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 3.

We have spent this whole day in rambling and riding about many of the numerous points of interest with which this wonderful spot abounds. The whole forenoon was devoted to Goat Island. This is reached by a bridge 2 or 300 feet long thrown from the main land across the foaming, boiling, raging Rapids, some 300 yards above the American Falls. From this Bridge is still seen the skiff in which the men were floated down the Rapids, some few weeks ago; from which, when the skiff lodged against a log and some rocks, one of them crept on a rock, and remained during a whole day, in plain view of hundreds of persons, who made every possible effort to save him, but in vain. More than five hundred dollars were expended in ropes and boats, which were let down from the bridge, but never reached him. Finally, at evening, he was washed down and in the presence of a great crowd made that awful plunge which was the "last of earth" to him.

Goat Island presents numerous grand views of the Falls, of the Rapids above, and of the river below. Scarcely a step of its whole circumference of a mile and a half is without some fine view. Four hours, therefore, were spent on this ramble; and if I had a month to remain here, I should repeat it day after day.

Next we took an open carriage and a ride of 4 miles brought us to Table Rock, on the Canadian side, which, directly across the river, is perhaps a fourth of a mile only from Goat Island. We crossed the river, two miles below the Falls, on a wire Bridge, 800 feet long, and 200 feet above the boiling river. Some of our party were too timid to ride across, at first, and so we walked, leaving the carriage to follow. The frail looking, but really strong structure, vibrated at every step we took, and yet, after once crossing, none of us had any hesitation about riding back. Over this bridge hundreds of carriages and thousands of individuals, pass daily. There is only one other mode of crossing the river within several miles, and that is in batteaux, which cross within 50 or 100 feet of the American Falls, and stem the current with perfect safety, but to me most uninviting appearance of danger. The view from the Clifton House, on the Canadian side, is far more full than from any one spot on the American side. The eye takes in, at one glance, all the Falls, the two on the American side and the grandest of all, the Horse Shoe Fall, the middle of which, and of the river, is the dividing line between the U. States and Canada. Besides which, the eye rests at the same moment upon the Rapids above all the Falls, the river, white as milk at their bottom, and green as the emerald wherever the foam disappears. This green color is not accounted for, so far as I know. It is exceedingly green and beautiful at the deepest water on the Falls, with various shades of color on other and shallower parts, contrasting strongly with the white water of those portions which fall over rocks near the surface. As it descends all becomes white, and then, after a few hundred yards, and the foam has disappeared, it is again green, as far as I saw the river, some three miles below. Above the Falls, in places of comparatively still water, it is beautifully transparent. The river above is a mile or two wide, and all its vast volume of water, rushing down with such velocity, is compressed within high banks only six to eight hundred feet wide. Of course the river is deep, from 100 feet to an immeasurable depth.

After a late dinner, we again took a carriage for the Whirlpool. This new wonder is formed by a sudden bend in the course of the river, and its contraction to so narrow a channel that a stone has been thrown from bank to bank. The water roars, and rushes, and boils, with so much of eddy that the entire river appears to be returning up stream, and this appearance is strengthened by the absence, at the first view, and until it is sought for lower down, of any appearance of an outlet. As it is, so furious is the concussion, that the water rises in the middle of the river about eleven feet. Two men, standing at the water's edge on opposite sides of the river, and holding a handkerchief up at arm's length, can neither see each other nor the handkerchief. The scene is wild and grand.

But all things must have an end. Night coming on, and my arrangements compelling me tomorrow morning most reluctantly to leave a place where I would gladly spend a month, we drove in the rain to Goat Island, and Prospect Point, to take a last look at the spots which had first attracted our steps.

For the first time in my life, I to-day passed beyond the boundaries of "my own, my native land," and stood on foreign soil.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, Aug. 5.

Being so near to the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence, and the ancient city of Montreal, we concluded to take them in our route to Saratoga, and early yesterday morning took stage 7 miles to Lewiston, where we entered a boat and spent the whole day and night in a pleasant but monotonous sail across and through Lake Ontario. This morning before day we entered the St. Lawrence river, and are now passing "the thousand isles, (really 1600,) in that river. Since sun-rise the beauty of the scene has been much obstructed by fog.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.

After the disappearance of the fog yesterday, our trip was a most interesting one. The beauty and variety of the scenery kept the attention constantly awake. Every instant presented some new and beautiful view. But the most remarkable were the passages through the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, which human skill and coolness have made a safe operation, though it looks terrible at the moment. The steamer is whirled along by the rushing and roaring waters at the rate of a mile in a minute and a half, the only care of the officers being to guide her around the thousand rocks that lie hidden under the surface. It is singular that those most sensitive to sea sickness are here not at all affected in that way, though the boat tosses as if at sea.

We arrived here last night,—1400 miles from dear home, and in a foreign land. 13½ days since we left Fayetteville, of which only 4½ have been spent in travelling that great distance.

Every thing here looks strange—the antiquated buildings, many of stone, with unpainted tin roofs, so that the city seems, when viewed from a height, to be covered with snow. Old fashioned chaises, and cabs, (that most detestable vehicle,) and thick strong Canadian ponies, abound in every street. The British soldier; the policeman in uniform, with his short thick staff in hand; the frequent Indian, and squaw; the jabber of French in all quarters, make every thing seem strange to us. Every thing but one, and that is the cordial attention of a French Canadian family to whom we brought a letter of introduction. Nothing could be more hearty, or make one more completely at ease, than the manners of these friends of our friend who was thoughtful enough to send us a letter to them.

A rain to-day has prevented our seeing much of the city. Having occasion to purchase an article or two, we were struck with the cheapness and elegance of goods. Every thing is coming to be counted by dollars and cents, instead of pounds, shillings and pence. This is owing to the constant intercourse with "the States," as our country is universally called here. The Canadians are realizing substantial benefits from that increased intercourse with our people. They are making rail roads and canals in all directions. I learn that capitalists in England have invested $60,000,000 in works of internal improvement in these Provinces. Their population and trade are increasing with a rapidity before unknown to them. The city of Toronto, for example, has grown in one year from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Journal of Commerce, always a strong advocate of Democratic doctrines, has an elaborate article upon the course of the present Administration. It says:

"In electing Gen. Pierce to the Presidency, it was supposed that prominence and influence had been given to the National sentiment which had so conspicuously triumphed over sectionalism.—The country did not understand, in electing Gen. Pierce, that the union of factionists, held together by the spoils, would constitute the Government, and that those who had been conspicuous in giving a controlling direction to public affairs at a great juncture, should occupy only a subordinate part in its machinery. In our judgment, Gen. Pierce has gone counter to the public intention, and has committed a capital error. We express this opinion with deep sorrow. We have no personal disappointments of any description to avenge. He has been liberal with *sentiments* favorable to the National idea, and has bestowed *power and command* on its antagonists; thus holding out an inducement for treachery and desertion of the Constitution, and holding it out to the leaders of those who, feeling that they had committed a great error, were ready to return to their allegiance to the country by assenting to the supremacy of the class who throughout the contest had shown their patriotism and their ability to govern. The appointment of Mr. Sickles, recently made, intended as an exception to the general policy, is one of those mistakes which under a sudden conviction of error is often committed.—The National feeling of the country, sickened at the display of mere sentiment in its favor, has arrived at the solemn judgment, that the President has come short of the duties which a great position imposed, and of the high distinction which its performance would unquestionably have conferred. In our columns of to-day may be found an able communication on this subject."

From the communication referred to, which, says the Journal of Commerce, "is written with great ability, and represents the views of most National Democrats in New York," we extract the concluding paragraph:

"We have thus examined at length the President's apology for his course, and we leave the subject, with the remark that if he is satisfied with his position, let him enjoy it. But it affords a lesson which will not easily be lost upon the democracy. It will teach them the importance, not less than the honest duty, of standing by those who have been fully tried, and the folly of running after new names and new men. It will teach them, too, to look for something more than the candidate's certificate of his political principles and character, circulated under very suspicious circumstances, on the eve of a convention, and none the less so that it protests that his *name will not be before the Convention*."

The Journal of Commerce is a shrewd paper, and its opposition to the Administration will be generally recognised as representing the sentiments of at least one half of the Democratic party of New York. We regard a Whig victory in New York at the Fall elections as certain.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—The Virginia strict constructionists continue their assaults upon the President's 'iniquitous' scheme for violating State and Constitutional Rights. The Petersburg Daily Democrat, one of the most influential papers in Virginia, says:

"*The Position of the Virginia Democracy.*—The democratic journals in the State are nobly falling into line in opposition to the dangerous scheme of the Pacific railroad as a government measure. In addition to this, we will remark that within the last few days we have met with some of the most distinguished statesmen in Virginia, all of whom denounce it as a flagrant violation of the constitution, and a gross invasion of the rights of the States. They repudiate utterly the Washington Union as unworthy of the confidence of States-rights democrats. The position of Virginia upon this subject may be regarded as taken. Her democracy are true to their early teaching. They have resolved not to forsake Jefferson, Madison and Jackson at the bidding of Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, and the Washington grindstone. The spectacle is a grand one. It exhibits an adherence to principle and political morality which in these days is absolutely refreshing. It shows that they have a formula of constitutional construction which they apply to measures of public policy, superior to the promptings of expediency and temporary interest.

The Lynchburg Republican opposes in an earnest article the project to build a railroad to the Pacific. The Winchester Virginian, Warrenton Flag, Wheeling Argus and Valley Democrat take the same stand in opposition to that measure."

Again; says the same paper:

"That sound democratic sheet, the Valley Democrat, indulges in the following comment upon the Washington Union:

"*The Washington Union.*—No doubt the Democracy throughout the country will be startled at the position of the Washington Union, the recognized organ of the administration, on the Pacific Railroad. The Union of Friday of last week contains a long editorial urging the construction of a railway to the Pacific, and urges the constitutionality of the right of the general government to aid the work, and bases it upon the war power. This act of the Union should forfeit all respect on the part of the Democracy of the country, and it should not be recognized as the organ of the Democracy. We cannot believe the Union is in confidence with the administration."

We think our contemporary a little in error in supposing that the course of the Union will startle the States-rights democrats. Nothing that the Union could do would surprise us in the slightest degree. No extraordinary perspicacity was required to predict its course upon this particular measure. Its studied insults to the strict construction wing of the democratic party, and its wishy washy position upon all issues involving constitutional questions, heretofore, were sufficient to enable its readers to know its course as though by intuition. Those of our friends who regretted our denunciations of the Union some weeks ago, we hope, will now cease their regrets."

The Virginia Democracy are finding out "their man," and more independent than their brethren in this State, do not hesitate to say so. *Our Locofoco* organs are as yet *mum*—waiting to see which is the strongest side.

THE INSTABILITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS.—The patriotic gentleman who lately sacrificed himself in the Wake District for the good of his party or for $8 per diem, is thus done for by the Wilmington Journal:

"*Mr. Lewis.*—A gentleman by this name was a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District."

"A gentleman by this name"! Alas for the ingratitude of Democracy!

Later from China.—The latest news from China, received via London, says:

"The rebels captured Amoy on the 19th of May, after a severe fight. They are most friendly to foreigners, and protected the factories and British consulate. They profess a desire to trade in all articles except opium.

"Any decisive success on the part of the rebels in the north would apparently cause a gradual rise, and lead to a convulsion of the Empire. An attempt to retake Amoy had failed.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

Troops for the Rio Grande.—The steamer Louisiana is embarking troops at Fort Hamilton for the Rio Grande. She will, however, touch at New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

Important from the Fishing Grounds.—The U. S. steamer Fulton has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., and Commander Paulding immediately left with important dispatches from the Fishing Grounds. An American fishing schooner had been captured by the British steam ship of war Devastation and taken into port, but subsequently released. There is considerable feeling evinced in Portsmouth against the course pursued by the British Authorities.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. John Depo, Mr. RICHARD D. DAVIS to Miss LUCY McDONALD, all of this town.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in this county, on the 5th inst., Mr. FARQUHARD C. ARMSTRONG, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

In Robeson county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. JENETT, consort of John H. McMillan, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., Mr. WILLIAM FRYER, Jr., aged 28 years, son of Mr. Wm. Fryer, Sr.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., MARY E., consort of Thomas W. Dunham, aged 22 years.

In Milton, Fla., on the 29th ult., after a sudden, short and painful illness, Mr. ANTHONY W. HORTON, Sen'r., formerly of Fayetteville, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Horton was a kind, generous and benevolent man, a sincere friend, an affectionate and indulgent husband and father.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 15.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	25 a 28
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p. sack,	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, do.,	a
Strictly prime,	11 a	SEED—	
Prime,	10¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	10 a 10½	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	40 a
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 75 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 50 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 80	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	25 a 27

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Market heavy.

Cotton.—Receipts for the week fair, manufacturers taking nearly all. Some 70 bales have been received from Charleston, so that the manufacturers may now be considered comparatively easy. For the last 30 days our market has been above Charleston or N. Y. prices.

Corn.—Market steady.

Flour.—Quantity on hand light. Sales on Saturday made easily at the advanced figures.

Turpentine $2. Spirits 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 70, yellow dip 2 65. Spirits 39. Corn 65 to 70. Hay 1 05 to 1 15. Bacon—hog round 10½ to 11, hams 12½ to 13. Lard 13. Molasses 23 to 25. Timber—sales of four or five rafts at 5 50, $10, and 10 50.

At New York, cotton market in favor of buyers. Southern Flour 5 37½ to 5 62½. Southern yellow corn 75.

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 11¼. Corn 80. Bacon, sides 8¾ to 9, shoulders 6½ to 7.

Total receipts 3,205,568 bales, against 3,005,950 last year. Increase 199,618 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 14—Str Brothers, with boat Kingsbury in tow, and goods for Dr B Robinson, P Montague, J S Banks, D & W McLaurin, R M Orrell, Stedman & Horne, J D Williams, G Deming, S T Hawley & Son.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a dark bay MARE, with very short mane. She is with foal. Any person delivering her to me, (10½ miles from town, on the Wilmington Road,) will be liberally rewarded.
HIRAM TOLER.
August 15, 1853. 19-1tpd

Peruvian Guano and Agricultural Plaster.

A FEW TONS now on hand, and for sale by
B. ROSE.
August 15, 1853. 19-3t

NEW FALL GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now received a portion, and expect to receive this week their ENTIRE STOCK of FALL GOODS, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas; with a large lot of Ready-made Clothing.

The above Stock is the largest we have ever offered in this market, and will be sold at WHOLESALE for Cash, or on the usual time for approved notes.

Merchants are invited to examine our Goods.
J. B. STARR,
J. M. WILLIAMS.
August 15, 1853. 19-tf

A FRESH supply of Sperm, Lamp, and Tanners' OIL. Also, a general assortment of White Lead and other Paints. Just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE.
August 15, 1853. 19-3t

SALES OF LOTS ON

Beaufort Harbor.

THE Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the 31st day of October next, a large number of valuable Lots.

The lands of this Company front about two miles on the most accessible and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no agents or drummers in the Western part of the State or any where else, offering to sell lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring, a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics; ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale.

One fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Sec'y, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board.
T. R. UNDERWOOD, President.
August 13, 1853. 19-2m

☞ The Atlantic and News, Newbern; Patriot and Telegraph, Goldsborough; North State Whig, Washington; Register, Standard, Recorder, and Post, Raleigh; Recorder, Hillsborough; Patriot, Greensboro'; Watchman, Rowan Whig and Advocate, and Banner, Salisbury, will insert three weeks and send bills to John M. Rose, Sec'y of the Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber has recently returned from the North, with decidedly a very rich and well selected stock of

Watches & Jewelry,

Embracing all the lates styles and fashions.

Large lot of SILVER WARE: Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Dining and Dessert Forks, (plain, threaded, J. L. and Brunswick patterns,) Butter Knives; Mugs; Salt, Cream and Mustard Spoons. Plated Goods: Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Chamber and Parlor Candlesticks, Castors, Sugar Dish, Snuffer and Tray, Ladies' Work Boxes.—Full assortment of Military Goods. Clarionets, Flageolets, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Flutinas, large and small Music Boxes, (some with Piano accompaniment,) Violins, (some very fine Italian.) Surveyors' Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Eye Glasses for Miners, very fine Razors and Straps, fine Scissors. Large lot Pocket and Table Cutlery, some in sets of 51 pieces. Pocket Knives, with spoon, fork, blade, pileme, &c. Large lot of well selected double barrel Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, &c. A good assortment of Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols. Five or six different kind of Clocks; Walking Canes,

And various other notions, which I would like to sell very low.
J. M. BEASLEY.
August 13, 1853. 19-3m

Black Rock Masonic Academy.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

THE THIRD Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 5th day of September, 1853. The Classical Department is conducted under the high certificates of Prof. John McClintock, of New York City, and of Prof. W. H. Allen, President of Girard College; and especially deserves the attention of those who design to give their sons or wards a Literary Course of Study. Whatever advantage is claimed by this Academy either in its system of instruction or discipline, may be easily ascertained, by any competent critic, after an experiment of five months. The Tuition fees vary within the prices 7, 12, 15, and 18 dollars per Session, according to the grade of advancement. Board may be had in the neighborhood at 6 or 8 dollars per month. For farther particulars, address the undersigned Committee or Rector.

N. B. It will be a serious disadvantage to all Students who enter later than the first week of the Session.

J. H. PRITCHETT, }
J. O. DANIEL, } Committee.
D. D. ALLEN, }
Rector JAS. G. SEWELL, A. M.
August 13, 1853. 19-3m

VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 11 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fences and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings, new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.
J. B. McNATT.
August 13, 1853. 19-tf

☞ There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built, and never failing stream.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 acres of LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, and 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, of which 125 are cleared and well adapted to the production of Corn and Cotton. The tract, besides, includes valuable Swamp land, easily cleared, and which by trial has been found to produce equal to the best River land.

On the premises is a good dwelling; a saw and grist mill, with an extensive custom, and which can be made to run all the year; a good Georgia gin and an excellent screw, both new.

The Woodland is well timbered, and to Timber and Turpentine getters holds out extra inducements. Terms liberal.

Any information concerning the land given by applying at Jno. H. McMillan's, Esq., or to
JAS. A. McNEILL, Montpelier, N. C.
August 15, 1853. 19-3tp

THROUGH Tickets to Weldon, via Wilmington, for sale at reduced rates. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh leaves this place every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, A. M.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1853. 15-3w

NEW GOODS

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have [illegible] crushed, powdered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves [illegible] molasses; syrup [illegible] wagon [illegible] turpentine hackers, scrapers [illegible] axes [illegible] A large stock of ready made [illegible] American bar and hoop iron [illegible] hats, caps, boots and [illegible] North Carolina bacon; together with [illegible]

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

[illegible] Agent of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company [illegible] the above building.

J. P. WILLIAMS, Agent.

FAUST & WINEBRENER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

No. 68½ North Third Street,

Between Arch and Race, West side,

PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE now opening our FALL SUPPLY of Goods, which is larger and more complete than [illegible]

$25 REWARD.

[illegible] JENNY [illegible]

W. D. HOBBS.

[illegible] now receiving my stock of SPRING [illegible] SUMMER GOODS, suitable [illegible] Hats, Bonnets [illegible]

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March [illegible] 77-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

[illegible], MORRIS & CO.

[illegible] *French Burr Millstones* [illegible] warranted to be of best quality [illegible] selected by them [illegible]. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalico and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

[illegible]

B. M. ORRELL.

BACON.

N[illegible]

T. WADDILL.

Groceries and Dry Goods.

T[illegible] GROCERIES [illegible]

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] Rail Road Company [illegible] 53-tf

The Subscriber still continues [illegible] the CABINET BUSINESS [illegible] WARE [illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible] FURNITURE [illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 58-tf

H[illegible] keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have [illegible] W. P. Mangum, Henry Clay [illegible] Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

New Drug Store.

Foulkes & Mac Rae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, [illegible] Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country [illegible].

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Brown, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete.

S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain [illegible], where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Store [illegible] McPherson Building [illegible] well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

[illegible]

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS [illegible]

July 21, 1853.

LEATHER BANDS.

T[illegible]

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large [illegible] Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Consisting [illegible] other styles of HATS [illegible]

UNION LIVERY STABLES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY [illegible]

[illegible] 77-

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned [illegible]

My machine [illegible] It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine.

Any one [illegible] Price seventy five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county.

P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 33y

SHINGLES.

WE want 100,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 85tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 125 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 5, 1853. 73tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

Fire and Life Insurance.

Are your Houses or Stock in Trade Insured?

Is your own life Insured for the benefit of surviving wife and children?

Have you any Insurance upon the life of your slaves?

THE undersigned is Agent for the *Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*, and the *Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.*

The *Fire Co.* will take risks on as favorable terms as any other responsible Co. This Co. is managed by competent officers,—has the larger portion of its risks detached, and is doing a very successful business.

The *Life Co.* has a liberal charter, and offers to those wishing to secure something to wife and children after death, a most favorable opportunity. The insured participate in all the profits of the Co., both in the Insurance and Trust Departments.

Slaves Insured on reasonable terms.

Full explanation given to all who wish Insurance.

Persons in the country wishing Insurance, will please address the undersigned by letter.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent, &c.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1853. 97-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to [illegible]. Naval stores will be shipped [illegible] New York, or to other markets if advised [illegible]

[illegible] Wayne county.

[illegible] & Co., Fayetteville [illegible]

[illegible] Johnston county.

[illegible] Columbus county.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

W[illegible] *Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made* [illegible]

[illegible] WHOLESALE TRADE [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS.

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

[illegible]

[illegible] Manufacture.

[illegible]

DAVID DIXON, Agent.

[illegible] 74-

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertion on himself and family will be spared to render [illegible] who may favor him with their custom.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1851. 99otf

STEDMAN & HORNE.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn.

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 18, 1853. 87tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

2,000 Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

PREPARED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY.

Especially beneficial to Turnips, and all other Root Crops.

HOYT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 231 Water Street, and 122 West Street, corner of Dey Street, NEW YORK.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realise the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange, &c.

June 14, 1853. 3-3mpd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of May last, a negro boy called CALVIN, nineteen years old, height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 160 lbs., a black negro, had ear rings in each ear when he left, no clothing recollected except a dark [illegible] over coat. This boy was purchased of Dr. John McNeill of Robeson county, about the 1st of May. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or if lodged in a Jail in this state. It is very probable he is in the neighborhood of his former owner.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 20. 7-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH lot Mountain Butter.

New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.

Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.

Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853.

RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid.

[illegible], HALE & CO.,

Agents [illegible] Paper Mill, Raleigh, N. C.

[illegible] 78-

THE LARGEST

SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Thomas G. Stearns,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

162 Broadway, N. Y.

HAS now in store [illegible]

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; [illegible] Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

[illegible]

THOMAS G. STEARNS,

162 Broadway,

Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[illegible]

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible]

The ÆTNA COMPANY [illegible] $150,000. [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company, and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $50 or more, may be paid one half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Spring, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS**, all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE old established Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently added to its Fire Insurance business, which it has maintained with such unexampled credit for upwards of thirty years, a LIFE INSURANCE Department. The subscriber has been appointed Agent in this as well as in the Fire Department of its operations; and is prepared to take risks on the lives of white persons or slaves, on as good terms as any other Company, and at lower rates than those of the Mutual Companies.

The capital of this department is $150,000, entirely distinct from the capital of the Fire Department, and, with its accumulations, reserved exclusively to pay losses on Life Insurance only. Policies will be issued payable after death, or upon the parties arriving at a specified age.

E. J. HALE.

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street,

49Y] BALTIMORE.

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly.
H. L. Myrover.
Thos. S. Lutterloh.
John H. Cook.
D. A. Ray.
A. A. McKethan.
Geo. McNeill.
Nathan A. Stedman.
James Kyle.
Avon E. Hall.
J. G. Shepherd.
Wm. Warden.
S. T. Hawley.
John D. Williams.
C. Benbow.
Wm. McLaurin.
Wm. McIntyre.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,0[illegible], and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

J. C. [illegible]

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention [illegible] Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the forwarding of Goods.

[illegible]

REFERENCES:

[illegible]

J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

June 2, 1853. 12tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business [illegible] Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co. [illegible]

J. B. TROY, Jr.

J. F. MARSH.

May 27, 1853. 97tf

BLASTING POWDER.

100 KEGS, best quality, just received and for sale low, on manufacturers' account, by

DeROSSET & BROWN.

July 11. 10-1m

P. S. Any quantity of the above, or other descriptions of Dupont's Powder, can be furnished in this place, at short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Apply as above.

THE Steamer Fanny Lutterloh is running as follows: Leave Fayetteville Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 18, 1853. 11-2m

At Reduced Prices.

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c.

EDWARD K. TRYON,

131 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Rifle Locks, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

July, 1853. 11-1y

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY in November next.

Anatomy—Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—Prof. J. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—Prof. HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—Prof. THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—*Prof. L. AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Prosecutor to the Professor of Surgery—J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Dr. J. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Alms House, at which lectures are delivered twice a week on diseases, the Diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

*At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, held on the 3d of January, 1852, Dr. L. Agassiz was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

July 1. 11-6t

June 15, 1853.

TURNIP SEED.

"EARLY Flat Dutch," "Large English Norfolk," "Strap-leaved Early Red top Flat," "Purple top Ruta Baga," "Long Tankard." Received to-day, and for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

☞ The above seed were selected and put up expressly for my sale, and are warranted fresh and genuine.

S. J. H.

July 18, 1853. 11-1m

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

acNov. 28, 1851 54tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN,

WM. McLAURIN,

JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the [illegible]

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 6, 1853. 20otf

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware-house near the steamboat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853.

NEW BOOKS.

POPULAR EDUCATOR for July. [illegible] Magazine of Art, vol. 1, bound. [illegible] and Modern Instances.

Harry Coverdale's Courtship, by [illegible] Fairleigh. The Echoes of a Belle [illegible] Another supply of Trench on Words [illegible]

Trautwine on Excavations and Rail Road Curves [illegible] Chapman's American Drawing Book, No. [illegible]

July 20, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, [illegible] June last, his negro man BEN. [illegible] years old, rather spare made, between [illegible] and 6 feet high, dark complexion, [illegible] teeth, shows a good deal of white in the eyes [illegible] when spoken to [illegible] purchased of Thomas McLamb, in the [illegible] Sampson, and it is supposed he may be [illegible] the neighborhood of Chas. A. Harris [illegible] the above reward for the apprehension [illegible] or Twenty Dollars for his [illegible] in this State so that I can get him.

NEILL WATSON.

[illegible] Sampson Co., N. C., July 23, 1853.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling to [illegible] North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, [illegible] Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, [illegible] Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of [illegible] fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest [illegible] prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gun [illegible] done at short notice, in the best manner, and at a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 300 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial.

M. A. BAKER,

Sign of the Wooden Gun,

Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

July 21, 1853. 12tf

[illegible]

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, [illegible] Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other Produce.

July 21, 1853. 12-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1853.

John J. Gilchrist *vs.* George McMillan.

ATTACHMENT,—Philemon Taylor and Amos Jessup summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George McMillan, the Defendant in this case, has removed, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore Ordered: That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said George McMillan to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the money in the hands of the Garnishees condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1853.

13-6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-ly

New Stock Seasonable Goods

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Embracing a General Assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes, ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL.

North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 8tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853. 91tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st day of June, his negro man DANIEL, aged about 25 years. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., is of dark complexion, and is badly scarred on his back and arms, caused by former severe treatment. He was purchased two or three years ago by me from B. A. James, living near Bishopville, Sumter District, S. C., and may now be lurking in that part of the country.

I will give $20 to any one who will confine him in any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I get him, or $25 if delivered to me at my residence at the mouth of Little River, in Richmond county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

THOMAS W. STEELE.

June 28, 1853. 8tf